Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1806. [No. 1555.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.
February 12. d

☞ Postponement.

The sale of the Lot of Ground, advertised by the subscriber to take place *this day*, at the Coffee-House, is postponed till TUESDAY next, at one o'clock, at the same place.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*
March 18. tf

☞ I want to hire a man who understands something of both Farming and Gardening.

R. T. Hoge.
March 17.

NOTICE.

The commissioners named and authorised by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued and now in prosecution against Thos. Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the 26th day of this month at four o'clock in the afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and to choose a new assignee. When and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Wm Oxley, *Assignee.*
March 5 *de26th*

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, for ready money, upon the premises, several very valuable LOTS of GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fairfax, Water and Union streets, in the town of Alexandria—And immediately after the sale of the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the coffee-house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale of the Lots the sum required should not be raised) one undivided fifteenth part of a Tract of Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing about eighteen thousand acres, known by the name of the *Mine Tract*.

James Keith, *Trustee.*
March 12. dtf

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.
February 26.

LOST,

On *Wednesday evening last, in or near the town*,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

Printer.
February 22. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

TO BE HIRED,
UNTIL NEXT CHRISTMAS;
A likely black Girl, about 13 years old, on very reasonable terms.

Enquire of the Printer.
March 20. co3t

FOR SALE,
100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 casks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and *Groceries*, as usual.

Mandeville & Jamieson.
February 12. d

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18. d

CANDLES AND RUM.

250 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, of a superior quality,
20 barrels New England Rum,
Landing from schooner FAVORITE, *Capt.* HALE, *from* BOSTON, *and for sale, by*

Lawrason & Fowle.
March 12. d

I have received from Madras,
(Via New-York
9 Bales of Piece Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Long Cloths, Manilla Ginghams, Nicomas and Madras Handkerchiefs. The above goods were selected in Madras by Andrew Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,
Who has in Store,
1200 Spanish Hides,
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,
20 tons Plaster, and
20 frails of Figs.
March 5. d

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bucellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16, d

A Journeyman Baker:
I WANT TO EMPLOY
ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.
March 13. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.
September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.
September 18. tf

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Baftas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
	&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.
Oct. 22. dtf

ROBERT GRAY,
Bookseller, King-street;
Has just received from Philadelphia, the following
VALUABLE BOOKS:

A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, by Joseph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.

Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. The second addition revised and enlarged by the author.

Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol. 2d. by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Quincey's Lexicon Physico-Medico improved.

Cavallo's Complete Treatise on Electricity, in theory and practice, with original Experiments, the 4th edition.

Gordon's History of the American Revolution.

Plutarch's Lives.

Davis's Modern Geography.

Hutchinson's Xenophon, from the "Classic Press."

Wilson's Reports. DuHas's Reports.

McKnalley's Evidence, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large supply of School Books and Writing Paper.
March 21. d

Boarding-House Opened
By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,
In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.
November 1. eotf

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.
Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN WATTS
Has just received and, offers for sale, on the usual terms,
White and brown Tickleburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platillas
7/8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Timbered Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and Draygona do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawn
Gurrahs, Chintz, and Baftas
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.
March 4. co

SECOND DIVIDEND,
In the case of JAMES SMITH, *late a Bankrupt.*

THE Commissioners, in a Commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against *James Smith*, formerly of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, and State of Virginia, Merchant; intend to meet at their office, the house of BENJAMIN PARK, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to appear prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige, *Assignee.*
Dumfries, 18th March. [20] co14thA

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.
February 7. eotf

FOR SALE,
Between six and seven hundred acres of good farming LAND,
In Jefferson County, Virginia, four miles from Charlestown, and one from the river Shenandoah.

ON THIS tract are several good springs of water besides a large stream that passes nearly through the centre, on which is seated two merchant mills and one or two saw mills within half a mile of the land. The proportion of wood land is about one fourth or perhaps more. The improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms, with a fire place in each. A kitchen, smoke house, stable, and several other out houses. The terms are twenty dollars per acre, and three hundred and thirty dollars for a part of the improvements; one fourth ready cash, and the balance in bonds for 3 equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Thomas Fairfax.
March 3 c9p

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorised to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.
January 30. taw

Senate of the United States.

Speech of General S. Smith on British affairs. March 4

Mr. President. The subject now before the Senate is, the third resolution reported by your committee on that part of the message which relates to British spoilations. The first resolution is a declaration of our neutral rights, and has passed the senate unanimously. The second requests the president to send a special mission to Great Britain to demand the restoration of property unlawfully taken from our merchants, and by a peaceful arrangement to adjust all differences subsisting between that nation and the United States. The third is now before us. I will take leave to read it.

III. "*Resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit by law the importation into the U. States of any of the following goods, wares, or merchandize, being the growth, produce or manufactures of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, or the dependencies thereof, that is to say, woolens, linens, hats, nails, looking glasses, rum, hard wares, slate, salt, coal, boots, shoes, ribbons, silks, and plated and glass wares. The said prohibition to commence from the
day of unless previously thereto, equitable arrangements shall be made between the two governments, on the differences subsisting between them; and to continue until such arrangements shall be agreed upon and settled."

This resolution is intended, Mr. President, to afford aid to the negociation recommended in the second. Without this aid, or something similar, I doubt whether Great Britain would not calculate (as heretofore) on an indecisive character in our government, on its indisposition to lend any aid or protection to commerce; and reasoning thus whether her minister might not be induced to believe, that he could proceed in safety to the destruction of every part of our commerce with her enemies and their dependencies. This measure, Mr. President, is called a war measure. Is it so? If it is, then does Great Britain maintain a constant war measure against the United States, for she at all times prohibits the importation into her ports of every article manufactured within our country. She even prohibits our provisions from being consumed in her kingdoms, except when her wants compel her to admit them. If then she has set us the example, and as by her laws prohibited every article of our manufacture, from being admitted into her kingdoms, how can our prohibiting a part of her manufactures from being imported into the United States, be considered as a war measure? This measure is not intended to take effect immediately; the first of November next is contemplated, which will give full time for negociation, and for Great Britain to reflect on her cruel, and unprovoked conduct towards us; a conduct that has been highly reprobated in England; a conduct that when examined has but too much the appearance of a determination to benefit by the plunder of our property, without the authority of law, and directly contrary to the public sanction, given to our neutral trade in a correspondence held between Lord Hawkesbury, and Mr. King, in one thousand eight hundred and one.

Some gentlemen anxious to defeat this measure are attempting to create a difference between the agricultural and commercial interest. Such conduct is unworthy of the statesman. The one is absolutely necessary to the other. I, will not Mr. President discuss a subject so self evident, I will only remark that should this proposition prevail, it will be more severely felt by the merchant than the farmer.——The latter can live within his own means, the merchant depends upon his commerce for his support, and on this ground I had expected that the opposition would & might with some reason be given.——I believe however that the merchants of our country will never be found less ready to make sacrifices for the general good, than their fellow citizens. Gentlemen call the trade pursued by our merchants a carrying trade. This is not correct. There is a wide difference between the carrying trade and our neutral commerce. The carrying trade is when ships are employed in carrying a freight *the property of others*.——In this trade the Dutch were engaged in carrying the produce of the French colonies to the mother country in 1756, or account of the French planter and merchant, in which they were certainly sanctioned by their existing treaty with Great Britain, which fully stipulated their right to be carriers in such case.——*The British however seized their ships.* The neutral trade is that which we pursue, to wit: Our ships are laden for our own account in the French, Spanish and Dutch colonies, in which no foreigner has any concern. This is the trade which we claim as a right in time of war as well as peace, when permitted by the nations to which such colonies belong. If any of our ships are found carrying the property of the enemies of Great Britain, let them be punished, *we mean not to defend* them.

A firm friendship on the part of the U. States, is desirable with all nations. With none more than with Great Britain. We can be mutually useful to each other. Our usefulness to her is self evident.—— Her friendship to us would tend greatly to our happiness and peace as a nation, and could in no manner operate to her injury. A mutual good understanding appears to me so necessary to Great Britain, that no trifling consideration ought to ipduce her to disturb it. Permit me to enquire what are the benefits which result to that nation from our commerce. I have before me the report of the secretary of the treasury calculated on an average of three years, by which I observe that the United States import annually from all the world, to the amount of 75,000,000 of dollars of which 36 millions are imported from Great Britain and her dependencies; 27,400,000 dollars thereof being *actually* of the articles manufactured in Great Britain. Of the 75 millions (our total imports) 28 millions are articles re exported, so that the true amount of importation, for our own consumption, can only be estimated at 47 millions. Of this 47 millions I am convinced from the secretary's report, that at least thirty.two millions are imported from G. Britain and her depencies, and consumed by our citizens.

The total amount of exports of the native products of the United States, is near 40 millions of dollars, of which 20 millions of dollars are exported to Great Britain and her dominions Out of this sum not more than 15 millions of dollars can be considered as a regular export for the use of Great Britain and her colonies. For instance, the report of the Secretary states, the value of tobacco exported to Great Britain on the average of three years, at 3,220 000 dollars, when I believe it will be admitted that not more than 14,000 hogsheads are estimated as her annual consumption. Ships laden with tobacco although they clear out for England, in many instances only call there for orders, and proceed to the ports on the continent for the sale of their cargoes. Provisions which can only be admitted into Great Britain in times of real scarcity, can not be considered an in export to her, *which may at all times be calculated upon.* Their amount in the secretary's report is stated at 2,160,000. On this subject I will make one other observation. It is this; that our exports are estimated at their present prices. On a return of peace those prices cannot be expected, whereas the price of the goods imported, will continue at least as high as they now are. From this view of the subject, and I believe it correct, it will appear that the United States import from Great Britain and her possessions, nearly one half the amount of her total import, near two thirds of all that we import for our own use and consumption, and that Great Britain and her dependencies do not consume of our products more than one half of the amount of what we import from her. By the same report it will be seen that Great Britain exports to the United States of her manufactures twenty seven millions four hundred thousand dollars, and consumes only nine millions independent of her colonies, and deducting as before stated for tobacco not used, and provisions only admitted in times of scarcity. To make up the balance which we are thus indebted to Great Britain, our merchants are compelled to exercise their talents, and their enterprise in seeking other markets, in doing which in a fair and legal manner, and as sanctioned by Great Britain in 1801, their ships have been met by the British cruizers, carried into port and condemned, under the pretext of new principles heretofore unknown to them.—— And yet, Mr. President, with all their industry the balance of trade appears by the Secretary's report, to be against the United States. The Secretary has assigned sound reasons to shew how this deficiency stated by him of seven millions against the United States may be accounted for. He might have added, that the plunder committed on us by the belligerents had essentially contributed to create that balance. He might with truth have said, that the seizure and unlawful condemnation of the ships and cargoes of citizens of the United States by the powers at war, had added at least six millions of dollars in the three years, towards creating that heavy apparent balance of trade against our country. But for those depredations the balance would certainly have been much less. But, Mr. President, are those the only advantages arising from our trade to Great Britain? No sir, almost all our money negociations go through her merchants. The proceeds of a great part of the cargoes shipped from the United States to other countries are ordered to Great Britain, and either go to pay our debts there. or are drawn from thence, by bills of exchange, thus giving to Great Britain a great source of wealth and employment. Mr. President, we are in truth more useful to her than if we were again her colonies, for she enjoys almost all the benefits resulting from our commerce, and incurs no expence in our protection. From Cock's statement it appears that America imports from Great Britain, one quarter of the manufactures which she exports. For all these advantages, Mr. President, and surely they are important, what return do we receive? We ought to expect that which would be favourable. We receive the reverse. How Great Britain conducts herself towards us shall be a part of my present enquiry.

(To be continued.)

IMPORTANT NEWS.

From London papers to January 23 by the Sachem, capt. Hatch, arrived at Charleston.

LONDON, *December* 31.

WE now lay before our readers a copy of the Armistice [See the *Advertiser* of Monday last] concluded between the emperor of Germany and Bonaparte. The French retain till the conclusion of a definitive peace, their positions in Moravia, besides occupying all upper & lower Austria, Tyrol, the Venetian States, Carinthia, Styria, Carfinda, Istria, and the country of Gortz, besides great part of Bohemia!— All the territories taken or not taken, from the southren coast of Istria to Vienna, to Brunn and Olmutz, all are to be considered as occupied by the French. Hungary alone is to be considered as unoccupied; yet even there the Emperor of Germany is not permitted to order any Levy-en-Masse or insurrection. He is not to recruit in Bohemia; and no foreign army is to enter the Austrian territories. The Russians are to evacuate Moravia and Hungary in a fortnight, and Gallicia in a month.——No mention is made of the archduke Charles, though we suppose the armistice is to be considered as extending to him. Negociations for a definitive peace are immediately to be opened at Nicholsbourg. The armistice is not signed by any person on the part of the emporor of Russia; and it should seem as if it had been concluded without his having any share in it. He asks general Savary what its contents are and makes use of the following expressions. "I shall return to my capital;——I came here to assist the emperor of Germany; he sends me word he is satisfied —so am I"—that is, "I have nothing more to do." It appears then as if the emperor Alexander were not very well contented. Indeed it does seem a little extraordinary, that when the Russian forces were so much larger than that of the Austrians, who had but a small number of men in the battle of the second, an armistice should be concluded for the Russians, without the participation or knowledge of their emperor. The armistice was not signed till the 6th. The principal conditions of the armistice were agreed upon between the emperor of Germany any Bonaparte in person on the 4th; why it was not signed until the 6th, we know not; it is now however of little importance.

It were vain to deny that the armistice is a real capitulation of the allied army, a discretional surrender of the house of Austria. We must indeed believe that the battle of the second was disasterous, since it has produced such an effect. Nothing but the last extremity could have justified such a measure. As to the negociations at Austerlitz, they will be but of a short duration. We do not see why they cannot be concluded as soon as the negociation for the armistice.

To attempt to conceal the disaster to which the continent is now exposed is gigantic, the danger mighty, would be absurd. Such a calamity Europe never experienced before.

January 3.

The conclusion of the armistice is fully confirmed, and we have to regret, that nearly about the time the emperor Francis was ratifying the melancholy act of his disgrace and subjugation, his two brothers, the gallant archduke Charles and prince Ferdinand were successfully employed in reviving the drooping spirits of his subjects, and restoring the glory of the Austrian name. The former, after one of the most skilful marches ever executed, and which is admitted, even in the Vienna Gazette, to have been a chef.d'œuvre in the military art, and after defeating, with the loss of 6000 men in killed and wounded, general Ney's division, penetrated into Austria, and on the 10th summoned the garrison left by Bonaparte in Vienna, to surrender up that city. The latter, at the head of an inferior force, succeeded on the 5th in routing the Bavarian army, and took a strong position at Iglau, about 15 leagues in the rear of the French grand army. These important successes were further strengthened by the arrival of a fresh corps of 12,000 Russians, under the command of general Essen, which effected a junction with the main body shortly after the fatal battle of the 2d. The armistice, however, extinguished all prospect of a change in the fortunes of the allies, and the archduke Charles had the mortification to find that his admirable operations but contributed to cast an additional gloom on the calamities of his house.

The Austrian official account of the battle of the 2d is extremely vague and unsatisfactory. It is couched in such general terms, that unless the results were undeniable, those who read it might be inclined to consider the advantages gained by the French as by no means decisive. All the authenticated accounts from the scene of action, or its vicinity, concur, however, in representing the contest to have been disputed with the greatest valor and perseverance on both sides; and though the loss of the confederates was immense, that sustained by the enemy must have been much greater than what is stated in the 33d bulletin. The moderation displayed by Bonaparte in suffering the Russians to retire, and which has been so very highly extolled in his own official details, we are now enabled to account for. It clearly appears to have arisen from the arrival of general Essen with twelve thousand fresh troops; a reinforcement, at such a crisis, of the greatest moment, and which was sufficient, after a battle so hardly fought, to inspire even a more audacious victor than Bonaparte with sentiments of moderation. It is not at all improbable that the emperor Alexander is seriously offended at the despondency of the emperor Francis, and that he will still exert himself to rouse Prussia to a just sense of the danger which threatens that wavering power. The visit of prince Constantine to Berlin was, no doubt, designed to accomplish that object. After the disasters in Moravia, we cannot reconcile ourselves to hope for any thing like a zealous co-operation on the part of his Prussian majesty. Yet his troops continue to accumulate in Franconia; and the utmost activity pervades the whole of his war establishment.

The Russians in the north of Germany have advanced towards Westphalia, and the King of Sweden has arrived at Lunenburg. We cannot learn whether any progress has been made in the siege of Hameln. The British troops were concentrated on the 19th in the neighborhood of Bremen, under the command of lord Cathcart.

The Loire frigate, which spoke a Swede, received the intelligence from her, that the squadron which escaped from Brest on the 13th ult. consisted of 14 sail of the line and seven frigates. They separated into two divisions.

The Gazette of last night communicates the capture of La Libre French frigate, by L' Egyptienne and La Loire. La Libre made a very gallant resistance. L' Egyptienne was fought by the second lieutenant (Handfield) captain Fleming and the first lieutenant (Pascoe) being on the court martial at Portsmouth. The first captain is one of Bonaparte's Legion of Honor.

This is the fourteenth prize L'Egyptienne has taken during her last cruize.

January 20.

The dispatches received by government from sir Arthur Paget, lord Harrowby, and Mr. Jackson, have confirmed the statement relative to the terms of the treaty of peace between Austria and France:

The Tyrol is to be ceded to Bavaria and the kingdom of Italy, the Northern Tyrol to the former, and the Southern to the latter.

The Vorolberg to be given to Bavaria.

The Austrian possessions in Suabia and Franconia to Bavaria, Wertimberg, and Baden.

The Lanverthal, a most important acquisition, is to be annexed to the king of Italy, together with the Venetian Provinces.

Fifty millions of florins are to be paid to France.

Bonaparte has also demanded the cession of Istria and Dalmatia, but this demand was firmly resisted by the archduke Charles who desired an interview with Bonaparte for the purpose of stating his determined opposition to it.

The archduke's army was at Edinberg, four posts from Vienna, at the commencement of the negociations for peace; his presence perhaps produced some beneficial effect; but the terms of peace are yet severe and hard enough.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The 3d. Loaf to weigh 15 ounces.

JOHN LONGDEN, C. M.

March 22.

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mmand of general Essen, which effec
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of the confederates was immense, that
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greater than what is stated in the
bulletin. The moderation displayed
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led in his own official details, we are
enabled to account for. It clearly
rs to have arisen from the arrival of
al Essen with twelve thousand fresh
s; a reinforcement, at such a crisis,
e greatest moment, and which was
ient, after a battle so hardly fought,
spire even a more audacious victor
Bonaparte with sentiments of modera
It is not at all improbable that the
ror Alexander is seriously offended
despondency of the emperor Francis,
hat he will still exert himself to rouse
ia to a just sense of the danger which
ens that wavering power. The visit
nce Constantine to Berlin was, no
designed to accomplish that object.
the disasters in Moravia, we cannot
cile ourselves to hope for any thing
zealous co-operation on the part of
ussian majesty. Yet his troops con
to accumulate in Franconia; and
most activity pervades the whole of
ar establishment.
Russians in the north of Germany
advanced towards Westphalia, and
ng of Sweden has arrived at Lunen.
We cannot learn whether any pro
has been made in the siege of Ha
The British troops were concen
on the 19th in the neighborhood of
n, under the command of lord Cath

Loire frigate, which spoke a Swede,
d the intelligence from her, that
adron which escaped from Brest on
h ult. consisted of 14 sail of the line
en frigates. They separated into
isions.
Gazette of last night communicates
ture of La Libre French frigate, by
ptienne and La Loire. La Libre
very gallant resistance. L'Egyp
was fought by the second lieutenant
ield) captain Fleming and the first
nt (Pascoe) being on the court
at Portsmouth. The first captain
of Bonaparte's Legion of Honor.
is the fourteenth prize L'Egyp
as taken during her last cruize.

January 20.

dispatches received by government
Arthur Paget, lord Harrowby, and
ckson, have confirmed the state
lative to the terms of the treaty of
tween Austria and France:
Tyrol is to be ceded to Bavaria
kingdom of Italy, the Northern
the former, and the Southern to
r.
Vorolberg to be given to Bava

Austrian possessions in Suabia and
ia to Bavaria, Wertimberg, and

nnverthal, a most important ac
, is to be annexed to the king of
ether with the Venetian Provin

hillions of florins are to be paid to

rte has also demanded the cession
nd Dalmatia, but this demand
resisted by the archduke Charles
ed an interview with Bonaparte
rpose of stating his determined
to it.
chduke's army was at Edinberg,
from Vienna, at the commence
he negociations for peace; his
erhaps produced some beneficial
the terms of peace are yet se
ard enough.

SIZE OF BREAD.
Loaf to weigh 15 ounces.
JOHN LONGDEN, C. M.

THE SPEECH

Of the Lord Commissioners, to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, January 21, 1806.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In pursuance of the authority given to us by his Majesty's commission under the great seal, among other things, to declare the cause of his holding this parliament, his majesty has directed us to call your attention, to the most decisive success which providence has vouchsafed to bless his majesty's arms at sea, since you were last assembled in parliament.

The activity and perseverance of his majesty's fleets, have been conspicuously displayed in the pursuit and attack of the different squadrons of the enemy, and every encounter has terminated to the honor of the British flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the powers with whom his majesty is at war. But the victory obtained over the combined fleet of France & Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, has manifested, beyond any exploit recorded even in the annals of the British navy, the skill and enterprize of his majesty's officers and seamen; and the destruction of so large a proportion of the naval strength of the enemy, has not only confirmed in the most signal manner, the maritime superiority of this country, but has essentially contributed to the security of his majesty's dominions.

His majesty most deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph should have been unhappily clouded by the fall of the heroic commander under whom it was atchieved; and he is persuaded that you will feel that this lamented, but glorious termination of a series of trancendant exploits, claims a distinguished expression of the lasting gratitude of this country; and that you will therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his majesty, to annex to those honors which he has conferred on the family of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, such a mark of national magnificence, as may preserve to the latest posterity, the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example.

His majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that, whilst the superiority of his arms at sea has been thus uniformly asserted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means which were so liberally at his disposal, in aid of such of the powers of the continent as evinced a determination to resist the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the several treaties entered into for this purpose to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament that the events of the war in Germany have disappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavorable issue, yet his majesty feels confident, that, upon a review of the steps which he has taken, you will be of opinion that he has left nothing undone on his part, to sustain the efforts of his allies, and that he has acted in strict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by parliament as essential to the interest and security of his own dominions, as well as the general safety of the continent.

It is a great consolation to his majesty, and one in which he is persuaded you will participate, that although the emperor of Germany has felt himself compelled to withdraw from the contest, his majesty continues to receive from his august ally the emperor of Russia, the strongest assurances of unshaken adherence to that generous & enlightened policy by which he has hitherto been actuated; and his majesty has no doubt that you will be fully sensible of the important advantages to be derived from preserving at all times the closest and most intimate connection with that sovereign.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you, and has commanded us to inform you, that they are formed upon that scale of exertion which the present situation of the country renders indispensible. His majesty fully relies upon your granting him such supplies as upon due deliberation, the public exigencies may appear to require.

"It is his earnest wish to contribute, by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthens which must necessarily be imposed upon his people, and with this view he has directed the sum of one million sterling, part of the proceeds arising from the sale of such prizes made on the powers with which he is at war as are by law vested in the crown: to be applied to the public services of the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His majesty is fully persuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with him in the success which has distinguished the British arms in the course of the present contest, you will be sensible how much the events of the war, on the continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been so unhappily extended, require the continuance of all possible vigilance and exertion. Under this impression, his majesty trusts that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of those means which are to be found in the bravery and discipline of his forces, and the zeal and loyalty of every class of his subjects, and in the unexhausted resources of his dominions, for rendering the British empire invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; satisfied that by such efforts alone the contest can be brought to a conclusion consistent with the safety and independence of the country, and with the rank amongst the nations of the world."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.

Yesterday, at five in the morning, our beloved sovereign returned in good health, to the great joy of this capital, being met by the joyful acclamations of the inhabitants of all ranks. We were the day before yesterday apprised by the publication of the following article in the Court Gazettee:

"*Hollitsch, Dec. 5.*—The exhausted powers of the court of Vienna, the misfortunes it has sustained, together with a want of provisions, have compelled the Roman emperor, notwithstanding the strong and vigorous support he has experienced from the Russian troops to conclude a convention with France, to which also a peace must succeed. His Imperial majesty having come to his assistance as an ally, had no other object in view than his defence, and the averting of those dangers which threatened the empire; and since his majesty the emperor, under the present circumstances, has deemed the presence of the Russian troops no longer necessary in Austria, his majesty has been pleased to order them to leave Austria, and to return to Russia. The relation of the hostile operations, to the period of their cessation, will be published in a short time.

CHARLESTON, March. 11.

By the ship Sachem, captain Hatch, which arrived yesterday in 43 days from Liverpool, London accounts have been received to the 23d of January, which contain information of the complete destruction of the allies on the continent, the return of the Russians into their own country; the recall of the British troops; and to sum up the disgrace of the whole, the armistice which has been concluded betweens the French and the Austrians.

A part of the Brest fleet are said in the London papers to be certainly at sea. The death of Mr. *Pitt*, at a moment like the present will have a very serious influence upon the conduct of the British cabinet; but from the papers which we have perused they seem determined to oppose the Corsican maker and unmaker of kings, without any other ally than their own honor, and without any other assistance than the courage of their forces. Standing alone amidst the dread conflict, the champion of the civilized world, like the rocks which surround her coast, against which the tempest loudly roars, but roars in vain.

Extracts from our papers will be found in the preceding colums.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Liverpool, to their correspondent in this city, dated the 25th of Jan. 1806.

SIR—The situation of political affairs still occasions a severe depression of our markets; and we have in the strongest manner to confirm the advices we have already given our friends to do no business to this country until we are more settled.

The quarantine is taken off of all vessels from New York and Philadelphia.

The king's Speech upon the meeting of parliament is destitute of any particular interests from which conclusions of a commercial nature can be drawn. A general peace is talked of by some, but as far is publicly known, rests only on a matter of opinion, and it is by some thought that the death of Mr. Pitt, which took place on the 23d inst. will remove one impediment to a negociation, and by others, that at this moment his loss, in a political point of view is most seriously to be deplored.

We mention to our friends such public occurrences as are likely to affect mercantile arrangements; and whether a continuance of war or a peace be concluded, we feel confident that your interest will be benefitted by doing no business this way. Prussia, is to occupy Hanover at least for the present, by an arrangement between that government and France, and nothing further is known from the continent than what we have already detailed to you. As long as France retains the sway in Europe, there can be little doubt it will exert its influence to lessen the resources of this country from a continental trade.

Owing to political occurrences, and want of demand for goods, the depression in our cotton markets, in particular, has been most serious: Upland Georgia has been sold 14 1-2d. for fair cotton, and we have heard of a sale lower. We quote you the price of American cotton at present, and the rapid decrease in value is almost unprecedented, and has been nearly nominal, cottons having come down 2d. and 3d. at once, with very trifling sales. Such is the alarm created, and the anxiety of the needy holders to force sales, that we expect a still further reduction, and should not be surprised to see upland cotton at 12d if so, it may produce a speculation, from which alone any improvement can now be looked for. New Orleans and Tennessees are nearly unsaleable.

The high quotations from your country, and the demand there for the French market, will be the cause of serious losses from shipments, and whether under the influence of advices from hence, a corresponding reduction may take place with you appears doubtful.

Some sales of flour have been made for exportation, and rests about 46s. per barrel.

We have already advised you the alterations since our last price current, but the wind has prevented any vessels getting out of this port for upwards of six weeks. Should the present be delayed, and any thing interesting occur, you may depend upon being advised.

Insurances to and from the U States 3 to 4 guineas; 2 1-2 has been given on the ships. New Orleans 6 to 8 guineas.

We remain, &c.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

ADMIRAL CALDER.

The trial of vice admiral sir Robert Calder, was held on board the *Prince of Wales*, at Portsmouth, on the 22d December.—The trial lasted four days. The following is the sentence of the court.

"In consequence of the letter of admiral sir Robert Calder to the lords of the admiralty, requesting an investigation of his conduct on the 23d and 24th of July last, after the action with the combined squadron of France and Spain, and while in sight of the enemy: and in consequence of the instructions, thereupon directed to ad. Montague, to hold a court martial, for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of the said ad. Sir R. Calder, on the said days, and to try him for *not having done* his utmost to take or destroy every ship of the enemy which it was his duty to engage, the court has entered into the said inquiry; and after duly considering the conduct of the said Admiral Sir Robert Calder, and hearing, and deliberating fully upon all the evidence laid before us respecting the same on the days aforesaid, we are of opinion, that the charges against the conduct of the said admiral sir Robert Calder on the above days, in presence of the enemy, in not having done his utmost to take and destroy every ship of the enemy, which it was his duty to engage, ARE FULLY PROVED.

"The court are of opinion, that such conduct on the part of the said admiral sir Robert Calder was not the result of fear or cowardice, but of error in judgment, for which he deserves to be severely reprimanded, and he is hereby severely reprimanded accordingly."

In COMMON COUNCIL,
March 18, 1806.

The committee appointed to examine the marshes adjoining the town and report the best method of draining them, with an estimate of the expence, made a report on that subject which was concurred in by Council—wherefore it is ordered that the said report be published in the newspapers—viz.

The committee appointed to examine the flats of the marshes adjoining the town, report, that in conformity to the resolution of Council, they proceeded to the examination and are of opinion that the best means which can be adopted for draining the marshy ground at each end of the town is to cause a channel to be dug of the width of six feet, and one foot in depth through the centre of them, or as near as may be practicable, smaller ones to convey the water from the different springs into the main channel, whereby the filth from the town will be confined within a small space and eventually carried into the river instead of being so widely extended, to the great injury of the health of those who live in their neighborhood.

From an estimate made by the Superintendant of Police at the request of your committee, it appears that the sum of eighty dollars will be sufficient to defray the expence of that part lying within the northern district; and that in their opinion a like sum will be required in the southern district—they therefore recommend that the Superintendant of Police be ordered to notify to all persons owning property on which there is any stagnant water, that they shall proceed to drain the same within the space of thirty days; and in case they do not comply with such order, that the same shall be immediately done at their expence.

They further recommend, that it shall be the duty of the Superintendant of Police, to keep such channels open at the expence of the respective districts in which they are situate.

HUGH SMITH,
JAMES RUSSEL,
JOHN M'KINNEY.

Test.
JAMES M. M'REA, C. C.

Wants Employment,
In a Wholesale or Retail Store,

A YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with book-keeping and accounts; who can come well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

March 22. taw3w

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 3 o'clock, will be Sold, at the house of *Philip Care*, upper end of King street, a quantity of

Houshold & Kitchen Furniture:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Mahogany Dining and Card Tables
Do. Chairs
Do. Bureas, Desk and Book Case
An elegant eight-day Clock
Looking Glasses, &c. and sundry other Articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

March 22. d

American Printed Cotton.

Lewis Lannays,

ONE of the firm of M'Culloch & Lannays, Baltimore, is just opening at the store on the corner of King and Royal streets, a handsome assortment of STAMPED COTTONS from their manufactory, which he offers for sale at very reduced prices for cash or approved paper at 90 days, consisting of 5-8 Calico, 4-4 do. 7-8 do. 3-4 do. 5-8 furniture do. 4-4 do. do. 7-8 do. do. 6-4 Shawls, 5-4 do. 4-4 do. 7-8 do. 3-4 do. Pocket Handkerchiefs assorted and a few elegant bed covers and window curtains, worthy the attention of the ladies.

☞ As he intends remaining but a short time in Alexandria those who are disposed to purchase will do well to make speedy application.

March 22. d3t

CHEESE, &c.

We have a large quantity of Rhode Island CHEESE, and a few barrels of HERRINGS for sale—

And daily expect

2,000 barrels Turk's Island Salt; which will be sold on moderate terms from on board.

Douglas & Mandeville.

March 22. d10t

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms

Mandeville & Jameson.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust given to the subscribers by a certain *John Withers*, to secure the payment of a debt due by said Withers unto Jonathan and M. Scholfield, will be Sold, by Public Auction, for cash, at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on the 24th of this instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

The two following Tracts of Land,
VIZ.

One, containing 103, and the other 26 acres, adjoining each other, and are from 3 to 4 miles from the town of Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax, and state of Virginia. The aforesaid land lies on the old Leesburg road, and joining the lands of Captain Stacum, Benjamin Dulany, and Carlisle Whiting. This land is mostly covered with wood of a small growth and affords a handsome prospect.

Andrew Scholfield,
Thomas Cook.

March 18. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, 24th February, 1806.

The following MERCHANDIZE having remained in store upwards of nine months, will be Sold, at Public Auction, at *P. G. Marsteller's* Vendue-Store, on the 25th day of March next; no claim having been made for the same.

Date when received in Store.	Name of Vessels.	Master's Name.	From whence imported.	Marks and Numbers.	Description of Articles.
1804. October 1.	Ship United States.	Oliver P. Finley.	Liverpool.	No Marks.	Two bundles Saddle Tree clad half citizen.
1805. May 21.	ditto.	James M. Speake.	do.	1 and 12	Twelve Anvils.

CHARLES SIMMS, *Collector.*

FEBRUARY 26. 2awtf

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from PHILIP WANTON to the ſubſcriber, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment of certain ſums therein mentioned, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April next, for *Caſh*—

6 Lots, handſomely ſituated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria, containing between five and ſix acres each; being part of the tract lately known by the name of "*Stumps-Hill*," and in the ſubdiviſion of ſaid tract as laid off by Col. Gilpin, diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25. To ſuch as have not already ſupplied themſelves with eligible ſituations in the neighborhood, theſe Lots preſent an object worthy of attention, and to accommodate purchaſers they will be ſet up ſeparately. For more particular information reſpecting this property, application may be made to Col. *Gilpin*, or to the ſubſcriber, who is furniſhed with a connected plat of theſe and the adjoining Lots, ſome of which are in a high ſtate of improvement.

John M'Iver.

March 5. 2aw5thpA

NOTICE.

In the caſe of JOSIAH WATSON, *a bankrupt.*

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded and iſſued againſt *Joſiah Watſon*, late of Alexandria, merchant, are requeſted to meet the aſſignee of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate, at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. As buſineſs of the firſt importance to the intereſt of the ſaid eſtate will be then ſubmitted to the conſideration of the creditors, it is hoped there will be a full meeting.

John M'Iver.

March 5. 2aw9thAp

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at preſent occupied by William Sanford—The houſe is a commodious and handſomely ſituated, with every neceſſary out houſe, and has a handſome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preſton, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t.eo

Caſh, and the higheſt price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Office of the Mutual Inſurance Company.

Againſt Fire on Goods and Furniture.

AT a general meeting of the members of the Mutual Inſurance Company againſt Fire on Goods and Furniture in the ſtate of Virginia, held by adjournment, at the General Office of Inſurance, in the city of Richmond, February 4th, 1806,

Mr. Neill M'Coull was elected Preſident.

Iſaac H. Judith,
Samuel Pointer,
Jacob Fackler,
Geo. Greenhow,
} Directors for the diſtrict of Richmond.

Mr. Robert Birchett, Director for the diſtrict of Peterſburg.
William Vaughan, do. Norfolk.
Robert Walker, do. Frederickſburg.
Samuel Craig, do. Alexandria.
Adam Douglas, do. Winchester.
Jacob Swoop, do. Staunton.

WM. H. FITZWHYLSONN, Principal Agent.
WM. PRICE, Caſhier General.

Extract from the proceedings of the General Meeting.

"Any ſubſcriber, or member, of this Company, may hereafter withdraw his inſurance, in part, or the whole by giving notice, in writing, ſigned by him, and acknowledged perſonally before the PRINCIPAL AGENT, or duly atteſted and certified under the hand of a magiſtrate and on payment of one quota, if one or more quotas be due and payable by him, at that time, and he ſhall thenceforward be exonerated from any further payment, or demands for loſſes incurred after ſunſet of the day when the ſaid written notice ſhall have been left with the PRINCIPAL AGENT, and the quota paid, but not from any payment, or demand, on account of loſſes incurred before ſunſet of the day when ſuch notice ſhall have been depoſited as before mentioned, and his inſurance ſhall ceaſe from that period, and it ſhall be the duty of the Principal Agent to give him a certificate of diſcharge."

"RESOLVED, That the Preſident and Directors be requeſted to ſuſpend, for the preſent, the collection of more than one quota and to give inſtructions accordingly, to their agents and attornies, taking due care that their inſtructions ſhall not prevent the recovery of one quota, under notices that may already be given to members in arrear."

"RESOLVED, alſo, That on the payment of one quota the perſon paying may have the benefit of this inſurance."

The following is an extract from the records of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, viz.

"RESOLVED, That no perſon ſhall be conſidered as liable to pay, either the quota which became payable on the firſt day of October, eighteen hundred and four, or that which became payable on the firſt day of October, eighteen hundred and five, except ſuch as were, to all intents and purpoſes, inſured before the fire which happened, in Norfolk, on 22d day of February eighteen hundred and four—that is, thoſe who paid their premiums previouſly to the ſaid fire."

WM. H. FITZWHYLSONN, *P. Agent.*

Feb. 28. law3w

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the higheſt bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the firſt day of the next diſtrict court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or leſs, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Frederickſburg and the Carolina's.—The back road from the city of Waſhington to the ſouthern ſtates alſo runs through the land, which renders it an eligible ſtand for a tavern, it is alſo a good ſtand for a ſtore.—There are ſeveral houſes, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a conſiderable quantity of wood on it. The Plaiſter of Paris alſo appears well adapted to the ſoil, as I raiſed fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of ſale will be—One third of the purchaſe money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of ſale; the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity for the payment thereof. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately to the purchaſer, and a good title made on receipt of the firſt payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17. 2aw16t

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(*Price one Dollar.*)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1ſt. Containing directions how to roaſt, boil and dreſs to perfection, every thing neceſſary to be ſent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Haſhes, Fricaſſees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preſerving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this ſubject more complete than the above. It is alſo the moſt modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was publiſhed in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many ſuperfluous diſhes, and ſubſtituting others more uſeful.

December 29. d

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Juſt received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawſon's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the moſt rapid ſale of any Patent Medicine ever before diſcovered, and are juſtly appreciated or their ſingular and uncommon virtues for reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, ſuch as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dyſenteries, &c.* They are alſo a very pleaſant bitter for common uſe, and where they are known they have taken the place and ſuperceded the use of all other bitters in public houſes as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great ſale and increaſing demand for theſe valuable pills for theſe twelve years paſt, beſpeak their intrinſic worth. They have proved ſingularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dyſenteries, Billious Cholic, Coſtiveneſs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high eſteem in which theſe pills are held throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaſer is requeſted to obſerve that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Itch Ointment.

A certain and ſafe application for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Phyſic.

The extraordinary celebrity theſe pills have gained, the univerſal demand for them and eſteem of which they are held by medical men of the firſt eminence, are ſufficient teſtimonials of their intrinſic worth. In great colds and ſudden attacks of diſorders, an early uſe of theſe pills often produces the happieſt effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in caſes of indigeſtion, headachs, dizzineſs, pains in the ſtomach and bowels, dyſentries, diarehœas, dropſies, &c. and a liberal uſe of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almoſt to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompſon's Aromatic Tooth Paſte,

For the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It likewiſe takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſes from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paſte is much in uſe, and highly eſteemed by all thoſe who value the preſervation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greateſt ſafety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and ſafety in its operation ſtands unrivalled. The moſt authenticated proofs and reſpectable authorities of its aſtoniſhing virtues, and ſurpriſing effects, in extreme and alarming caſes of worms, may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, ſpitting of blood, and all diſeaſes of the *lungs*. Its merits ſtands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of theſe valuable medicines.

He has likewiſe for Sale,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handſome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Eſſence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogſheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-ſeed Oil, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms or caſh, or to punctual cuſtomers on a ſhort credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

SALT,

Suitable for the Fiſheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 buſhels St. Ubes Salt; per ſchooner Martha and Mary; and for ſale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgſon.

March 21. d

JOHN G. LADD,

Has juſt received

150 bolts firſt quality Ruſſian heavy CANVASS,

1,500 pieces long and ſhort India NANKEENS,

For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21. d

Plaiſter Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaiſter Paris,

1500 feet Oars,

At Lawraſon's wharf;

On board the ſchooner Dove, Capt. —— from Portland, for ſale by

Lawraſon & Fowle,
on ſaid wharf.

Mrach 20. d

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber intending to remove to the houſe next door to Moir's tavern, will rent the HOUSE AND STORE he at preſent occupies, between Royal and Fairfax ſtreets.

Tunis Craven.

March 21. d

TO RENT,

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, ſituated on Union Street, oppoſite Col. Gilpin's Store, now occupied by Mr. Philip Care. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately, application to be made to

Philip Triplett.

March 21. daw

Five Dollars Reward.

AT a late hour laſt night, was STOLEN from the office of *Walter Jones*, Eſquire, in Pitt ſtreet, a GOLD WATCH, made in the old Engliſh ſtyle. She has no outer caſe. The name of the maker is not remembered. She is capped and jewelled; her face plain, and is particularly remarkable for a ſmall piece of circular gold on the back. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Watch to the Printer of this paper, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS; and upon the conviction of the thief, an additional ſum of FIVE DOLLARS.

March 20. d3t

TO RENT

And immediate poſſeſſion given:

SIXTEEN hundred acres of land, about three miles from Fendal's mill, near the Little Falls of Potomac—This Land is of good quality and well adapted to wheat and graſs, under good encloſures and having a tolerable dwelling houſe and other neceſſary buildings. It is capable of being divided into ſeveral tenements, ſo as to ſuit applicants. On the premiſes is a good blackſmith's ſhop and tools, and an excellent ſtand for that buſineſs. Tenants may be ſupplied at a fair price with corn, hay and fodder, carts, waggons and plantation utenſils—alſo with ſundry work horſes, mules and oxen.—More than two hundred buſhels of wheat are ſown on the premiſes. Mr. George Simſon, living on the premiſes, will ſhew the land and other property to applicants.

Richard Bland Lee.

Virginia, Feb. 19. oaw

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and ſecuring in jail, a young mulatto man ſlave named ANDREW. He was hired by me laſt year to Mr. Joſeph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry oppoſite to Alexandria, and abſconded from that place about the latter end of Auguſt laſt. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, luſty and well made, has ſhort curled hair, and is frequently ſubject to have ſeveral large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a ſenſible fellow, of an eaſy agreeable addreſs for a man in his low ſphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me ſince his elopement, I ſuſpect he has had the addreſs to ſhip himſelf as a freeman on board ſome veſſel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any jail, ſhall receive from me the above reward, as ſoon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Cauſin*, at Port Tobacco.

C. B. Cauſin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 27. } [Feb. 3.] 2

FOR SALE,

An elegant three ſtory Brick Houſe on the corner of King and Columbus ſtreets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*. ☞ YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. *George Deneale*, or to the ſubſcriber in the City of Waſhington.

Nicholas Voſs.

Jan

February 10.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

☞ SALES AT

On every *Tueſda*
WILL BE
At the Vendu
Corner of Prince and
A Variety of D
GROCERI
[Particulars of which will
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All kind of goods which
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Philip G. Ma

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ready to go on board.
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WHO HAS F
At his Warehouſe, Co
New-York prime
Alſo, Southern Pork, of g
few pipes of old Cognac Br
February 12.

SAL
Suitable for the
JUST REC
1200 buſhels St. Ubes
Martha and Mary; and fo
wharf.
Will
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JOHN G.
Has juſt rec
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CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long a
NANKEENS
For Sale on mode
March 21.

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1500 feet Oars,
At Lawraſon'
On board the ſchooner D
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Mouſe of Alexandria, inten
26th day of this month at
afternoon at John Gadsby's
town of Alexandria in order to
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to chooſe a new aſſignee. W
creditors, who have not alr
debts under the ſaid commiſſi
quired to come prepared to
they will be excluded the ben
vidend.
Wm Ox
March 5

LOS
On Wednesday evening laſt, in
The outer Caſe of a
It is of GOLD, plain and of
Five Dollars reward will
perſon who will deliver it to
February 22.